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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

廿二年正月一日

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## For Sale.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**  
HAVE JUST LANDED  
A NEW INVOICE OF JOSEPH ROGERS &  
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Comprising—

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FROM THE AMERICAN MAIL

The following STORES, in Excellent Condition:

Fresh Roll BUTTER.

Fine Corn HONEY, in Frame.

Dried Sliced APPLES.

Boneless CODFISH.

Fine Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.

Mild California.

Family Mess BEER, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon PICKLED OX TONGUES, very fine.

American HAMS.

Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.

Table FRUITS, Biscuit PEEPS, APRICOTS, PEACHES.

INSURANCES against FIRE created at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

R. ROBINSON, American ship, Captain Smith—Vogel & Co.

CABRAL & IMA, German barque, Capt. E. J. Kestel—Melchett & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

## For Sale.

Eighth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."  
Now Ready.  
No. 8.—Vol. VIII.  
OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS

Fa-Hsien and His English Translators.

The Lowchow Islands.

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Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 400.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEL, Ph.D., Tübingen.

Price Five DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## NOTICES to CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
THE BRITISH BARK "COREA," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consigned risk and expense.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1880.

BRITISH BARK "PERU" FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consigned risk and expense.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1880.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on Friday, the 24th March, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th March to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

EX YANGTSÉ.

M.G. No. 904,925, Mr. A. d'Argence, 2 cases Tobacco, from Marcellis.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, February 12, 1880.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the current Rates, subject to a discount of 20% per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FREE AND LIKE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

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Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

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CABRAL & IMA, German barque, Capt. E. J. Kestel—Melchett & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"Pendo,"

Captain C. H. C. will leave

for the above Port on

the 13th instant.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL & CO.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880.

ma18

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"Kwangtung,"

Captain Abbott, will be

despatched for the above

Port on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at

4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"Kwangtung,"

Captain Abbott, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

with the wilful murder on January 20th of Maurice Nunan, a fellow seaman on board the same ship. The crime was alleged to have been committed on board the vessel in Swatow Harbour.

The Inspector produced a warrant from the Chief Justice at Shanghai authorising the defendant to be delivered into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police at Hongkong to take his trial for the offence, and applied for a remand till tomorrow, the 12th instant.

It appears that a quarrel took place between Fung and Nunan while the ship was lying in Swatow Harbour, and in the heat of passion the defendant inflicted with his knife, as indeed upon Nunan, from which he died the next day.

## THE POLICE MAGISTRATES' WORK.

In 1879 there were 1703 writs issued by the Police Magistrates' Court. Of these, 1,088 were summonses for defendant, 154 for witnesses, 9 notices of hearing, 250 arrest warrants, 21 distress warrants, and 178 search warrants. Compared with these the figures for 1878 which were—total writs 2,932, of which 2,683 were summonses for defendants, 100 for witnesses, 39 notices of hearing, 85 arrest warrants, 6 distress warrants, 32 search warrants, and 7 warrants for entering gambling houses. The total number of prisoners brought before the Police Magistrates in 1879 was 8,705 in 7,000 cases; of these 8,103 were males, 603 females, 5,768 males were convicted and punished and 301 females were similarly dealt with. Of the rest 2,680 were discharged, 188 committed for trial at the Supreme Court, 18 sent to prison pending the orders of the Government, 262 ordered to find security, 59 to keep the peace, 180 to be of good behaviour, and 7 to answer any charge that may be brought against them. 37 undecided cases were on the list at the date of this return. These particulars and a comprehensive table of the different offences dealt with, are to be found in the *Gazette* of yesterday's date. Referring back we find the figures of 1878 considerably larger. The total number of prisoners that year was 10,552 in 9,100 cases. There were convicted 7,160 males and 628 females; discharged 2,120 males, 251 females, and committed for trial 200 males and 18 females; 11 men were committed to prison pending the order of the Governor, 120 were bound over to find security, 17 to keep the peace, 94 to be of good behaviour, 9 to answer any charge. 10 cases were undecided at date of report. In 1879, 21 persons were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony; in 1878, 13 only. The following abstract of cases brought under the cognizance of the Police Magistrates' Court during a period of ten years, from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1879 inclusive, is of some interest:

Yrs.	Cases.	M. Defts.	F. Dfts.	Punished
1870	5,336	8,352	919	6,311
1871	6,410	9,211	1,017	6,816
1872	9,560	14,099	1,345	12,184
1873	9,137	10,983	1,673	9,162
1874	8,079	8,665	1,485	7,771
1875	8,056	8,713	1,247	7,639
1876	8,003	9,402	1,024	7,998
1877	9,223	8,745	972	7,908
1878	9,100	9,630	922	7,784
1879	7,009	8,103	902	5,111

In 1879, there were 206 Coroners' cases as against 279 in 1878. Last year 102 Inquests were held; 63 men, 7 women, 17 boys, 15 girls; 11 European or American, 86 Chinese, 1 Portuguese, and 4 Malay or Indian. The figures for 1878 were 163 total, 75 men, 17 women, 6 boys, 6 girls, 14 European or American, 87 Chinese, and 2 Malay or Indian. In 1879 there were buried without inquest 104 bodies, 34 men, 3 women, 37 boys, 22 girls, and 8 so very much decomposed that the sex was unascertainable. The corresponding figures for 1878 were—total 90, 28 men, 4 women, 35 boys, and 22 girls, 1 decomposed body buried.

## VICTORIA GAOL.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, with the returns annexed for the year 1879, are published in the *Gazette* for public information:

Victoria Gaol Office,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1880.

Sir, I have the honour to forward the usual returns for the annual Blue Book. They consist of:

1st.—Statistical Returns of the Prison of Hongkong for the year 1879.

2nd.—Return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each week of the year 1879.

3rd.—Return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879.

2.—Return No. 2 is of doubtful utility as it is apt to mislead as to the actual state of crime in the Colony. A comparison of the weekly averages of prisoners in Gaol at any period cannot give an idea of the increase or decrease of crime at that period, for it is a fact, which I will proceed to prove, that the years in which the weekly averages were largest have been those in which there was the smallest amount of crime. Take for instance the years 1872, 1876, and 1879. The respective averages of the number of prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during these years are: 519, 438, and 572; this would seem to warrant the inference that in the year 1879 crime was more rife than in 1872 or 1876. But this is not so. For the admissions to the Gaol in 1879 are less than those in 1872 or 1876, the admissions being:

In 1872,..... 6,268 admissions.  
1876,..... 4,065  
1879,..... 3,669

Thus showing that, although the weekly average of 1879 is larger than that of 1872, the admissions in the former year are less by 2,599 than in the latter year.

I have often heard the remark made during the last two years, "Your numbers still keep very high." But as

I have already shown we cannot judge by comparison of the weekly average of the state of crime in the Colony at any two periods. The explanation of the difference between the weekly averages of two such years as 1872 and 1879 seems to me to be this. During the last year there have been fewer convictions of prisoners for short terms of imprisonment than there used to be formerly. Of late old offenders when apprehended are either sent to the Supreme Court where they receive long sentences or are sent to prison for six months, which is the longest sentence a Magistrate can give. As habitual criminals now brought before the Supreme Court receive a long sentence, say seven years. He thus appears once only in the seven years as an addition to the Gaol, but forms an unit in every weekly average during that period. Whereas in former years when short sentences were the rule the same prisoner might appear five or six different times in one year, and swell up the total of prisoners admitted during the year.

4. If the number of admissions to the Gaol be any criterion of the state of crime, the Colony is to be congratulated on the decrease of crime during the last two years, which compare favourably with the previous sixteen years taken into consideration the increase of population. The admissions during the last 18 years have been as follows:

Years.	Admissions	Years.	Admissions
1862	3,088	1871	3,917
1863	3,033	1872	6,268
1864	3,957	1873	4,280
1865	6,290	1874	3,281
1866	6,688	1875	3,680
1867	3,896	1876	4,065
1868	4,545	1877	3,946
1869	4,347	1878	3,803
1870	4,122	1879	3,669

The note is added that no public floggings have been allowed in 1878-79.

The "statistical returns of the prison of Hongkong for the year 1879" do not find a place in the *Gazette*, but the return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each month of the year 1878, and the return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879 both find a place. The former shows that the smallest number in the Gaol at the end of any week was 496, on Jan. 26th; the largest 643, on May 1st. It is useful as showing the seasons of crime and may be dealt with hereafter. The second table shows a total of 3659 cases last year, as against 3803 in 1878, a decrease of 234 prisoners. With these also we may deal herewith.

With regard to flogging, a special return, signed by the Superintendent of the Gaol, shows as follows the number of prisoners flogged during each of the past five years and the authority by which such flogging has been ordered; the initials will respectively be understood as standing for the Supreme Court, the Police Magistrate, the Visiting Justices and Gaol Superintendent, and the Gaol Superintendent:

Years.	C. S. P. M. J. & S. G. Total
1875	1 82 1 35 119
1876	2 63 2 56 113
1877	2 41 3 9 53
1878	7 20 13 4 49
1879	2 5 4 7 18

Total..... 14 201 23 111 352

The note is added that no public floggings have been allowed in 1878-79.

## THE "CITY OF PEKING" IN QUARANTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The *City of Peking* which arrived here yesterday, left Hongkong, it will be remembered, on her last voyage, on Christmas Eve; she left Yokohama January 3. A week after leaving that port a case of small pox was discovered amongst the Chinese passengers; another case the following day. The patients were isolated completely; all hands on board were vaccinated on the 11th and 12th. The European passengers were carefully kept away from the infected part of the ship. Capt. Berry, Commander of the *City of Peking*, was first officer of the *City of Tokio* when that vessel arrived with small pox on board in 1877. At that time all passengers were vaccinated immediately on their arrival, and in the present case, thinking to make use of the experience then gained, he had ordered every soul on board to undergo the operation. Doctor Haskell, the ship's doctor, and Dr Kindelberger, Medical Inspector of the U. S. N. S., who was passenger concerned in the wisdom of this step. No symptoms of the disease were manifested between the above dates and the time of arrival. On arrival at San Francisco the vessel was quarantined, the Captain only being allowed to go on shore. The Chinese were all sent on board a quarantine hulk, and the saloon passengers were kept under observation on board for several days, when all but one patient, through overland, they were allowed to disembark. These passengers were: Dr. D. Kindelberger, U. S. N.; Captain A. B. Cook, C. S. Butler, J. W. Clark, J. K. Cunningham, W. Wheeler and wife, J. F. Seaman and wife Mrs. Yates, Lieut. A. C. Woods, R. N.; Schultz, Miss S. B. McNeal, Mrs. C. E. Wheeling, J. N. Clark, Lieutenant F. E. Walker, R. N.; A. G. Baxter, R. C. Simpson, wife and four children, G. A. Morganthau and Lieutenant H. A. Warren, R. N. There were 9 white steerage passengers and 178 Chinese. The wives of the Chief Engineer, the Chief Officer and the Freight Clerk had gone on board after being told they ran the risk of being quarantined; they were of course detained. A second class passenger good friend escaped and was seized with cholera and sent to Hospital where the two original patients were. Hogau, the butcher, got on shore and another man, Eppinger. The saloon watchman was next seized. The steamer was quarantined, and the whole of the officers with their wives and others were sent on board the quarantine junk. The Captain suspended his office for not obeying his orders and allowing these to escape. There was quite a panic in the City, it being alleged that small pox had broken out in Chinatown and in several of the hotels. These statements the Health Authorities were able to deny. Capt. Berry was himself suspended and his dismissal is said to be probable. Mr Williams and Diomed, the San Francisco agents of the P. M. S. S. Co., admitting that Captain Berry was the best officer in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said he considered it his duty, under the unpleasant circumstances, to act as he had done. In doing what he had done, Captain Berry undoubtedly thought he was acting in the interest of the company. It was a lack of judgment, however, which went too far. The steamship (Dr. McAllister) charged the Captain and officers with grossly duplicity in concealing the facts of the illness of one of the steerage class passengers, in allowing too free intercourse between the quarantined second cabin passengers and parties on shore, and allowing two of them to escape. Eppinger, the saloon passenger, while quarantined on board the *City of Peking*, was visited by his mother, and had quite a long conversation with her. The suspension of the Captain was made with the full knowledge and approval of President McClellan and the other officers of the San Francisco Company. Mr Williams is said to have said that he was convinced of the negligence and misconduct of the Captain and officers, by certain statements made by Captain Berry himself. Captain Moore of the *Leviots* has been placed in command of the *City of Peking*, and an entirely new set of officers are making on board at the present moment. The vessel was fumigated and scrubbed clean and painted to the heart of everybody and, arriving on the 16th, it was not till the 31st that the yellow flag was finally hoisted down. On the 5th, two new cases developed themselves on board the hulk, one a Chinese, the other a sailor. They were both sent up to hospital. All the rest were well up to the 7th, when the present mail closed. The Board of Health appointed a Committee to investigate the circumstances of the violation of the quarantine in connection with the *City of Peking*, and to report at the next meeting, where the responsibility lies for the outrage, and recommend what measures should be taken for its punishment, and for the future safety of our citizens from the ravages of small-pox through Chinese immigration." The Board of Health also empowered and instructed Dr. McAllister to proceed, with the advice of the District

Attorney, legally against such parties as had been guilty of a violation of the Quarantine laws. This committee will be investigating taking evidence, and no presents had yet been offered on when the mail just to hand was made up. The affair had caused immense excitement in San Francisco and had directed public attention to the advisability of enquiring into the sanitary condition of China town and calling for increased quarantine facilities. In the City of Tokio case the P. M. S. S. Co. had to keep 1000 Chinese in quarantine for 15 days and this importation of disease had already cost them over \$5,000. The authorities wish to burn all the Chinese passengers' clothes. The question is who to deal with hereafter. The Chinese Consul is suggested, but fight shy of the idea.

## THE DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The American papers have very full telegrams as to the debate on the Queen's Speech, which are well worth giving as "news in advance" of the *French Mail*. The speech we have already given (March 2nd), the gist of the various motions on the same, the amendments and their fate. These speeches, however, are new:

The Marquis of Hartington said the Great question should be taken up and settled as speedily as possible. He criticised the recent interference of the Government in Turkish matters as likely to lead to future complications, and pointed out that the reforms in Asiatic Turkey were still in abeyance. Speaking of the Austro-German alliance, he said he thought it would be well for England to look to her own security. He criticised the annexation of the Transvaal, urged that the population of Afghanistan are now in a worse position than before, and asked for explanations regarding the military executions in Cabul. He hoped the Government would, at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps have been taken to relieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the Government had prolonged the opportunity for obstruction by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament.

Lord Northcote regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question. There was nothing in the statement of the country rendering a dissolution necessary. The Opposition must bear the share of blame attached to the toleration of obstruction. He explained that the advances would come out of the fund at the disposal of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission.

Sir Stafford Northcote's bill was then introduced, a first time.

In the House of Commons the same

question of stimulating and supporting the employment of labor was one of full difficulty, but the Government was desirous of doing something in that direction, and they thought it best to give some encouragement to persons to borrow money to be used in the improvement of their land; therefore, they proposed to advance loans exceedingly easy terms to landlords, to be used for that purpose. The Baronial Sessions would also be asked to make presentations.

The O'Donoghue, Liberal, said the proper course was to lend money to farmers, not to landlords.

The debate was continued by the following Home Rule members: Colonel Colthurst, Arthur Moore, Dr. Michael Ward, Major Francis O'Brien, Charles Joseph Fay, Patrick Martin and John George McCarthy, all of whom condemned the Government's plans as inadequate.

Right Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative of Dublin University, said that Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to the law.

Mr. F. H. O. Donnell (Home Rule), Dungarvan, rose to a point of order to express this expression.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Plunkett's language was unparliamentary.

Mr. Plunkett submitted to the ruling of the Speaker, and qualified his language slightly.

Mr. Alex. Martin Sullivan (Home Ruler) energetically defended Parnell.

Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated that no case of death from starvation had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchel Henry (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then obtained leave to bring in a bill to render valid the proceedings of the Irish Relief of 1873, to make further provisions thereto. He explained that the advances would come out of the fund at the disposal of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission.

Northcote regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLE;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th March,  
1880, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. "Ava," Commandant HOLLAND,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and so-  
caped in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 16th March, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Parcels are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 4, 1880.



MITSUBISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Capt.  
HOBENET, is here on or about the  
15th instant, will be despatched as above  
on SATURDAY, the 20th Inst., at Day-  
light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 19th.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & Co. Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN  
PASSENGERS.

CABOO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's OFFICES, No. 504, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING  
Capt. BENNY, will be despatched for  
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MON-  
DAY, the 22nd March, at 1 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Indian Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received, on board until 2  
p.m., the 21st March. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 5, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

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## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Outland China Mail.

(Twice-a-Week Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$18.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. Sjn80

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOSES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Pongang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above-mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$100,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$10,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION.....\$120,000  
April, 1879.....\$866,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

FULLARTON BENDERSON, Esq.,  
Agent,

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
of the Underwriting Business will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
in proportion to the Premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. loc80

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First.

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are prepared  
to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant Insurances  
at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of Fire on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund up to £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-  
continuance of Notes & Queries on  
China and Japan, has induced the publica-  
tion of this journal to issue a publication  
similar in object and style, but slightly  
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and  
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-  
tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, quite  
extra matter.

The price is fixed at \$6.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cu-  
stoms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and  
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tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, quite  
extra matter.

Notes and Replies are classified to-  
gether as "Notes" (head references being  
given, when furnished, to previous Notes  
or Queries), as also those queries which  
though seeking information, furnish new  
or unpublished details concerning the mat-  
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the  
Queries proper as brief and as much to  
the point as possible.

The CHINA REVIEW for July and August,  
1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two  
essays were sent in to compete for the best  
paper on the advantages of Christianity for  
the development of a State. All our learned  
societies should subscribe to this scholarly  
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty  
page, bi-monthly, repository of what solo-  
verses are ascertaining about China. The  
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is  
worth the price of the Review. Address  
China Review, Hongkong.—Northern  
Chinese Advocate (U.S.)

The CHINA REVIEW contains the fol-  
lowing notice of the CHINA REVIEW:—"This  
is the title of a publication, the first number  
of which has lately reached us from Hong-  
kong, where it has been set on foot as in some  
respects a continuation of Notes and  
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction  
of which useful serial a year or two ago has  
been much regretted in Europe as well as  
in China. The present publication, judging  
by the number now before us, is intended to  
occupy a position, as regards China and the  
neighboring countries, somewhat similar to  
that which has been filled in India by the  
Calcutta Review. The great degree of atten-  
tion that has been bestowed of late years  
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,  
antiquities, and social developments, to say  
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the  
accumulation of important stores of informa-  
tion, as is now provided extremely dair-  
able; and contributions of much interest  
may fairly be looked for from the members  
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese  
Customs' corps, and the missionary body, who  
are severally represented in the first  
number of the Review by papers highly  
creditable to their respective authors. In  
a paper on Dr. Legge's *King She*, by Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of  
honour is deservedly given, an excellent  
summary is presented of the chronological  
problems and arguments involved in connec-  
tion with this important work. Some  
translations from Chinese novels and plays  
are marked by both accuracy and freshness  
of style; and an account of the career of  
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh  
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,<